

Public Lecture: University of Dar es Salaam

Tuesday, August 24, 1976

Topic: "CURRENT TRENDS In THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE
in Southern Africa and the Role of the
International Community".

(A) INTRODUCTION

Thanking the Chairman and Members of
TANU Youth League Branch.

Reflection, since my last address at
the University in April of 1975:

Changes that have taken place including:

- (a) the defeat of South African aggression
and its implications
- (b) The intensification of the liberation
struggle in Zimbabwe
- (c) The closure of the border by Mozambique
in position of total sanctions
- (d) The uprising in South Africa:

From Soweto to the present situation
in South African struggle i.e. The
stake. How do these events differ

from previous ones? Persistence &
determination: Political consciousness:
— People can meet the threat of death by
making sacrifices.

B) Prospects for liberation struggle brighter but obstacles many and formidable.

Expalin why.

Avoid complacency :- Understanding the desperate nature of the racist regimes. In the repression and external aggression. ^{national} Emphasize the Anglo-Saxon vested interests.

A Brief analysis of the problems, intrigues and prospects of the different countries in the area

(a) Namibia: plans to set up a puppet state what we must support and what we should reject (Colombo declaration relevant).

(b) Zimbabwe

(c) South Africa.

(C) The Reaction of the International Community to the events in Southern Africa:

(a) UN reaction to Angolan aggression, Mozambique [↑]sactions, Namibia (Security Council decision of January 1976), and Resolution ^Mcondemning South African aggression against Zambia.

(b) The "New Concern" on Southern Africa and what it means.

(c) Differentiating verbal outrage and needed action.
Examples:

France nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

West German role in Namibia; US and UK Collaboration with South Africa.

- The utilisation of Vetos to block meaningful action.

(D) The Role of the International community in the present phase of the struggle: Opportunity and challenge of the U.N.

(a) Highlight the positive role of the organization thus far.

(b) Point out the weaknesses due to obstacles by some Western powers.

(c) Identify specific areas of possible action eg: Embargo against South Africa (refer Colombo declaration and commend the communique of the Foreign Ministers of Nordic countries issued in Copenhagen on August. 20, 1976).

Intensified assistance to the Nk Ms

Rejection of manevres to hijack the essence of the struggle: thus rejecting the Transkeis and sham independence for Namibia. Expansion of sanctions against Smith regime.

Support to Frontline States especially Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana.

- (d) The relevance and significance of the forthcoming Security Council debate on Namibia and General Assembly 31st Session

CONCLUSION

- 1) The Summit at Colombo has characterised the struggle as ^{at a} being **CRUCIAL** and decisive phase:
- 2) From a Tanzanian perspective we must:
- (a) have no illusions about the **ferocity** of the struggle.
- (b) the determination of some of the Western powers **and** their economic interests to maintain their position of privilege through the **sustenance** of the apartheid regime - The **bulwarks** of aggression against **Free Africa**